

LRIC were mandated, then a “national level of contribution” would be set as well. However, it is not possible to set a national contribution standard because common costs vary by location. Some rates have a contribution of 7 percent; some in the thousands of percent. Given variances across the states, we suggest that the most appropriate course is to let the states decide what cost approach to use and what level of contribution is reasonable.

Finally, the Commission also seeks comment (in ¶ 126) on the “precise definitions for the following terms: LRIC, TSLRIC, forward-looking costs, joint costs, common costs, shared costs, and stand-alone costs.” We have attempted to provide some definitions below, even though the Commission should recognize that there are no set definitions of these components or cost methods. The definition of these terms is never precise because they vary by user and context.

FORWARD-LOOKING COSTS — All incremental or marginal cost studies use forward-looking costs, these are the costs for producing the next unit or increment of demand in the future. The future can be the next cost invoice or the projected cost of new equipment.

STAND-ALONE COSTS — are costs assuming that only a single service is provided thus eliminating joint or common costs.

JOINT COSTS — are costs incurred in the simultaneous production of products or services where the product or service mix is fixed. The classic example is the slaughter of cows producing beef and hide in fixed proportions.

COMMON COSTS — are costs incurred in the simultaneous production of products or services, where the product or service mix is not fixed. The classic example is the local loop; the product mix can be any number of local calls or toll calls.

LRIC — Long-Run Incremental Costs are forward-looking costs assuming some level of output less than the entire demand. Common costs are therefore not included in the analysis.

TSLRIC — Total Service Long Run Incremental Costs are again forward-looking costs assuming the entire level of production, therefore more, but not all, common costs are included. Generally, TSLRIC and LRIC use the network that exists with projected growth. There are two other TSLRIC uses: one that assumes that no network is in-place; and, one that assumes only the switching changes.

In any LRIC or TSLRIC study there are real costs that are not included, *i.e.*, the common costs. These are costs that cannot be causally related to the service in question. Therefore, one can *never* price equal to TSLRIC or LRIC as one can theoretically do with classical long run marginal costs. Long run marginal costs are theoretical constructs that assume all costs are variable in the long run so there are no common costs.

The Commission further attempts to specify the type of LRIC that should be used. Again, we find that a national standard does not exist, nor is it required by the Act. All that is required is that the states determine rates which are just, reasonable, and non-discriminatory.

VIII. ACCESS TO RIGHTS-OF-WAY

POSITION: THE COMMISSION SHOULD NOT PROPOSE BROAD NATIONAL STANDARDS GOVERNING WHEN INSUFFICIENT CAPACITY OR SAFETY ISSUES PRECLUDE POLE ATTACHMENT.

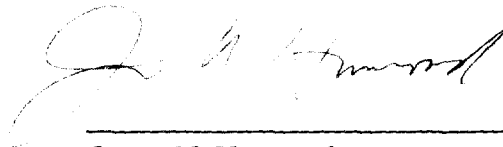
The Commission seeks comment (§§ 220-224) on Section 251(b)(4), which requires that LECs provide access to poles, ducts, conduits, and rights-of-way on just and reasonable rates, terms, and conditions consistent with the requirements of Section 224. Pursuant to Section 224, however, a utility may deny such access on a non-discriminatory basis if there is “insufficient capacity” or “reasons of safety, reliability and generally applicable engineering purposes.”

Notwithstanding that these provisions do not apply to municipally-owned utilities (pursuant to Section 224(a)(1)), they have an interest in this issue to the extent that the LEC pole access requirements may serve as a benchmark for access provided by publicly-owned utilities, whether operating as LECs or leasing dark fiber/rights-of-way to LECs. In this respect, Municipal Utilities urge the Commission not to develop national standards defining “insufficient capacity” or “reasons of safety, reliability and generally applicable engineering purposes,” *i.e.*, those conditions under which access to poles can be denied. Based upon Municipal Utilities’ vast experience in maintaining poles, conduits, and rights-of-way, issues of capacity, safety, and reliability are matters which are highly fact-specific and can (and *should*) only be determined on a case-by-case basis. Thus, it would be unwise for the Commission to endeavor to set a national standard for these purposes, or to otherwise restrict the ability of carriers on-the-scene from deciding whether a safety issue precluding attachment is present.

CONCLUSION

Municipal Utilities urge the Commission's adoption of interconnection requirements consistent with the positions presented here.

Respectfully submitted,



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May 16, 1996



STATE OF CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITY CONTROL
ONE CENTRAL PARK PLAZA
NEW BRITAIN, CT 06051

DOCKET NO. 94-10-02 DPUC INVESTIGATION INTO THE UNBUNDLING OF THE
SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE COMPANY'S
LOCAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK-
REOPENED

January 17, 1996

By the following Commissioners:

Thomas M. Benedict
Reginald J. Smith
Jack R. Goldberg

DECISION

UNBUNDLING AND RESALE STIPULATION

WHEREAS, the Department of Public Utility Control ("DPUC or Department") instituted a docket entitled "DPUC Investigation Into the Unbundling of The Southern New England Telephone Company's Local Telecommunications Network, Docket No. 94-10-02 ("the Docket");"

WHEREAS, Section 3 of Public Act 94-83, C.G.S. 16-247b, requires The Southern New England Telephone Company ("SNET") to unbundle the noncompetitive and emerging competitive functions of its local telecommunications network that are used to provide telecommunications services;

WHEREAS, the Department's decision in Docket No. 94-07-04 requires that SNET provide a resale local service offering;

WHEREAS, Certified Local Exchange Carriers ("C-LECs") are interested in purchasing unbundled elements and SNET's resale local services;

WHEREAS, each of the undersigned represents and warrants that he or she is duly authorized to sign this Stipulation on behalf of his or her respective companies.

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereby agree and stipulate as follows:

1. ELEMENTS TO BE UNBUNDLED

The parties agree that the following elements will be unbundled according to the following subcategories as a part of the first phase of unbundling:

A. Loop

1. The loop is a transmission path between the Minimum Point of Presence (MPOP) at an end user location and the Main Distributing Frame (MDF) in the SNET designated serving central office.

2. Loop Subcategories

- (a) 2 wire voice grade/POTS
- (b) 2 wire ISDN digital grade
- (c) 4 wire DS-1 digital grade

B. Port

1. The port is the point of interface/access connection to the SNET public switched network. Port switching functions provide for the establishment of a temporary path between two ports within the switch (intra-office) and between the port and the interoffice facilities that interconnect switching offices (inter-office). The line side port includes:

- (a) Dial tone/ringing;
- (b) Dial pulse/DTMF recognition;
- (c) Call completion;
- (d) Complete dial plan as resident in the switch = Extended Local Calling Area, 1 + Intrastate Calling when available, and Interstate Carrier Selection;
- (e) Access to E-911;
- (f) Access to SNET operator services including SNET Directory Assistance;
- (g) Mandated blocking options;
- (h) Telephone number;
- (i) Access to Vertical features associated with the port type;
- (j) Call Detail required to bill end users; and
- (k) Access to Telecommunications Relay Service.

2. Port Subcategories

- (a) 2 wire analog line side/POTS
- (b) 2 wire ISDN digital line side
- (c) 2 wire analog trunk side/DID
- (d) 4 wire digital trunk side/DID

C. These elements will be made available where facilities and equipment are available. Additionally, a separate technical standards document of associated unbundled elements will be developed. The parties recognize that the technical standards will be amended from time to time.

D. SNET will file a tariff for these elements in the Second Quarter of 1995, using SNET's current cost methodology. If the current cost methodology changes as a result of the Department's decision in Docket No. 94-10-01, SNET will propose to amend its tariffs as appropriate.

2. **INTERCONNECTION OF UNBUNDLED ELEMENTS**

The following methods define the interconnection of unbundled elements:

A. Crossconnect Terminations

Unbundled loops and ports will be interconnected with the C-LEC's physically collocated space at the interface level of the unbundled network element. The interface level of the Crossconnect Terminations includes: 2 wire analog, DS-1 and DS-3. See Sec. 14 of SNET's State Access Tariff.

B. Multiplexing

Where facilities and equipment are available, SNET provided multiplexing (including DS-1 to Voice Grade (VG)/ISDN, VG/ISDN to DS-1, DS-1 to DS-3 and DS-3 to DS-1) before hand-off to the collocated space will be an available option.

C. Transport to Distant Central Office

Transport (including 2 Wire Analog, BRI-ISDN, DS-1 and DS-3 (with or without multiplexing option)) provided by SNET to another SNET wire center where the C-LEC is collocated is an available option.

D. Collocation

SNET will provide collocation under the terms and conditions provided in Sec. 14 of SNET's State Access Tariff.

E. New interconnection elements which do not currently exist in the State Access Tariff will include:

1. A 2 wire crossconnect termination will be added to the Expanded Interconnection Tariff (Section 14 of SNET's State Access Tariff) to support 2 wire analog and BRI-ISDN unbundled elements.
2. Interwire center transport of BRI-ISDN unbundled elements.

3. PROCESS FOR REQUESTS FOR FURTHER UNBUNDLING AND RESALE

The parties propose the following process to review requests regarding unbundling of noncompetitive and emerging competitive functions of a local telecommunications network and resale of noncompetitive and emerging competitive local services. The process will work as follows:

- A. Any telecommunications company making a bona fide request regarding the unbundling of a noncompetitive or emerging competitive network element or resale of a noncompetitive or emerging competitive service will first communicate that request to the local provider. The request will be in the following form:
 - 1. The request will be in writing.
 - 2. The request will specifically identify the underlying facts, the specific issues to be resolved, and the requester's proposed resolution of that issue.
 - 3. Any other material deemed necessary to support the request will be included as appendices.
- B. Within 40 days of the filing of the request, the requestee will respond, unless the 40 day period is extended by mutual agreement. The response will be in the following form:
 - 1. The response will be in writing.
 - 2. The response will specifically identify any underlying facts on which the response is based and will provide SNET's specific response to the issues raised in the request.
 - 3. Any other material deemed necessary to support the response will be included as appendices.
- C. If the requestee fails to respond within 40 days or within the time frame mutually agreed upon, or refuses to grant the request, the carrier who initiated the request may then file a request with the Department, to establish a docket and hearing date.

4. RESALE OF LOCAL SERVICE

- A. SNET will file a resale local service tariff with the Department that will include, at a minimum, the capabilities and functionalities that will allow the C-LECs to provide Basic Telecommunications Service as defined in Docket No. 94-07-07 and further defined below:
 - 1. Provision of a single party, voice grade access line with an associated 7-digit identification number;
 - 2. Touch-Tone equivalent calling and Automatic Number Identification (ANI) capability;
 - 3. Automatic access to the first switching point in the user's presubscribed carrier's system; (Local service carrier will provide

- automatic access to the first switching point in the users presubscribed carriers' systems by directing traffic to the presubscribed carriers' facilities);
4. The ability to receive without additional charge any call irrespective of the network on which the call originates; (The end user will have the ability to receive calls, without an additional charge, irrespective of the network on which the call originates);
 5. Presubscribed access to a preferred intrastate long-distance carrier and a preferred interstate long-distance carrier; (End users will have presubscribed access to a preferred intrastate long-distance carrier (when available) and a preferred interstate long distance carrier);
 6. Dial access to emergency services under generally accepted dialing protocols (e.g., 911 and 0 minus for human assistance);
 7. Dial access to telecommunications assistance services (e.g. 411 and Operator) (Operator includes automated assistance such as credit card and/or human assistance such as busy line verification);
 8. Dial access to statewide telephone relay services;
 9. White pages (alpha) directory listing;
 10. Privacy protections (e.g., *67, Per-Line blocking and Missed Called Dialing Blocking);
 11. Compliance with explicit and implicit service standards to be established in a future docket regarding service standards; and
 12. A usage element, either flat rate or measured, by the NXX prefix of the provider. (Calling within a geographic area identified by a NXX prefix which is charged to the end user by either a flat rate or measured rate).
- B. In addition to the capabilities and functionalities in Section 4.A. and the Vertical Features (as described in Section 4.C.), SNET's resale local service tariff will include the following features and functions:
1. SNET Directory Assistance and Toll and Assist Operators;
 2. Local calling area;
 3. Reference of Calls;
 4. Yellow page listing for business; and
 5. Provision of E-911
- C. Vertical Features will be available with the purchase of SNET's resale local service.
- D. SNET will offer resellers blocks of one hundred consecutive numbers.
- E. SNET is currently developing a resale tariff that will be consistent with the terms in Sections 4.A., 4.B. and 4.C. SNET has not made any decisions with respect to pricing and structure of resale service(s). SNET will file a

resale local service tariff by the end of Second Quarter 1995 or 30 days after filing its unbundled network elements defined in Sections 1.A. and 1.B., whichever is later.

- F. SNET will charge resellers for the Subscriber Line Charge and E-911 surcharge.
- G. SNET and the C-LECs will continue to work cooperatively to provide C-LECs with other resale services that may be necessary to provide local service to their end users. For example, C-LECs may request a resale local service offering that may not include all of the features and functions in Section 4.B.
- H. SNET will provide billing detail consistent with the type of service (flat or measured) provided to the reseller. Other billing arrangements may be requested for an additional charge.

5. E-911

The following describes the manner in which facilities-based C-LECs will interface with the E-911 network:

- A. The C-LEC will interface its trunks to the SNET E-911 tandem(s).
- B. Updates to the E-911 database will be made by electronic dial-up connection to the E-911 database.
- C. C-LECs can input/update listings directly into the E-911 database. Any C-LEC input/update errors discovered by SNET's error correction programs will be sent back to the C-LEC for correction.
- D. SNET will charge participating C-LECs for E-911 database setup and maintenance.
- E. E-911 personnel, network and database funding is under investigation by the E-911 Task Force created by Senate Bill 198. If E-911 funding becomes the responsibility of telecommunications companies, any funding mechanism should be implemented in a competitively neutral manner.

6. NOTIFICATION TO APPROPRIATE STATE/FEDERAL AGENCIES OF OPERATIONS IN STATE

All C-LECs agree to notify the appropriate State and Federal Agencies that they are authorized to provide local exchange service in Connecticut and will work directly with the agencies to meet their obligations to them.

7. MISDIRECTED REPAIR CALLS

SNET and the C-LECs shall use the following procedures for handling misdirected repair calls.

- A. SNET and the C-LECs will educate their customers as to the correct number to call for repair.
- B. To the extent the correct provider can be determined, misdirected repair calls will be referred to the proper provider of local exchange service, at no charge, and the end user will be provided with the correct contact telephone number.
- C. Each provider's repair contact telephone number will be supplied to every other provider of local service on a reciprocal basis.
- D. Any future enhancements, e.g., front end referrals using an IVR system and/or on-line transfer of end users to their actual providers, may be negotiated between and among SNET and the C-LECs, as appropriate.

8. CENTRAL OFFICE CODE (NXX) ADMINISTRATION

If and until a neutral third party Central Office Code Administrator is selected, The Southern New England Telephone Code Administrator will continue to assign and administer Central Office Codes, known as NXXs, consistent with the industry developed "Central Office Code (NNX/NXX) Assignment Guidelines and Forms." This document was last published by Bellcore on November 16, 1994 as IL-94/11-013.

9. COOPERATIVE PRACTICES

- A. SNET and the C-LECs will work cooperatively towards the goal of achieving (i) the smooth entry of C-LECs into the Connecticut local exchange market; (ii) the integrity of the network and the seamless provision of service between networks; (iii) the provision of services that affect public safety and security; and (iv) rules to promote only end user authorized switching of local service providers (anti-slamming).
- B. SNET and the C-LECs will work cooperatively as an industry forum on industry issues such as implementation of a long term number portability solution.

10. OPERATOR SERVICES

- A. Busy line verification and busy line interrupt service will be initiated by the operator services of the interrupted end user's dial tone provider.

- B. SNET will include a C-LEC's customer listings in the Directory Assistance Database.
- C. SNET may provide, upon request, non-branded Operator Services, which include Directory Assistance ("DA") and toll and assist, to a switch based facilities C-LEC. Operator Services refers to the provisioning of a DA operator, DA services, toll and assist services and enhancements to such services as they become available. SNET will charge for Operator Services.
- D. SNET will provide Operator Services, which include DA and toll and assist, to C-LECs who purchase SNET's resale local service and unbundled ports. SNET will commit to investigate the technical requirements necessary to offer non-branded Operator Services and will inform the parties of the results of its investigation no later than June 30, 1995. SNET and the C-LECs will work cooperatively to develop a mutually acceptable approach regarding non-branding of Operator Services for the purposes of the resale of local service.
- E. Electronic Access to the SNET Directory Assistance Database is available in FCC Tariff No. 39.
- F. Each C-LEC must identify its nonpublished, nonlisted, residence and business customers for Directory Assistance and Directory purposes.
- G. Each C-LEC will indemnify SNET for any damages caused by that C-LEC's negligence in misidentifying a C-LEC's nonpublished or nonlisted customer.

11. DIRECTORY

- A. SNET will include C-LECs' customers' primary listing in the white page (residence and business listings) and yellow page (business listings) directories.
- B. C-LECs can offer their customers primary, additional and foreign listings.
- C. SNET will (i) distribute directory books to C-LECs' customers; (ii) distribute a reasonable supply of directory books to C-LECs; and (iii) recycle directory books for C-LECs' customers.
- D. SNET and C-LECs will work cooperatively on issues concerning lead time, timeliness, format, and content of listing information.
- E. SNET will treat C-LECs' and SNET's customers in a nondiscriminatory manner.

- F. SNET will not charge the C-LECs to (i) print their customers' primary listings in the white page and yellow page directories; (ii) distribute directory books to their customers; (iii) recycle their customers' directory books; and (iv) maintain the Directory Database.
- G. In consideration for SNET's agreement to Sections 11.A. through 11.F., (i) SNET will not share with the C-LECs its revenues, including but not limited to, revenues received from white and yellow page advertising and (ii) the C-LECs will not charge SNET for the use of their customers' primary white and yellow page listings.
- H. There will be an additional charge to the C-LECs for non-published, non-listed, foreign and additional listings. In an interim number portability situation, where the end user has two numbers for each line, the second number will be considered an additional listing.

12. OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

A. Order Entry

1. SNET and the C-LECs will have a single point of contact for ordering unbundled elements, resold local services, and interconnection. SNET will implement ordering processes that will be based on the current procedures used by SNET and the Interexchange Carriers. C-LECs will work to develop similar processes for order entry. Order entry may be manual (e.g., fax) or by electronic transfer (e.g., Network Data Mover) or by any other mutually agreeable process.
2. SNET and the C-LECs will treat each other in a nondiscriminatory manner.
3. SNET and the C-LECs will work cooperatively to develop an automated order entry process.

B. Network Design and Management

1. SNET and the C-LECs will work cooperatively to install and maintain reliable interconnected telecommunications networks. A cooperative effort will include, but will not be limited to, the exchange of appropriate information concerning network changes that impact services to the local service provider, maintenance contact numbers and escalation processes.
2. The interconnection of all networks will be based on accepted industry/national guidelines for transmission standards and traffic blocking criteria.

3. SNET and the C-LECs will work cooperatively to apply sound network management principles by invoking appropriate network management controls, i.e. call gapping, to alleviate or prevent network congestion.

C. Service Intervals

1. Provisioning and repair service intervals for resale of local service (defined in Section 4 of this Stipulation) and unbundled network elements (defined in Section 1 of this Stipulation) will be provided by SNET in a nondiscriminatory manner.

a. The provisioning intervals for unbundled network elements will follow the current "Special Services" ordering intervals. It is assumed that the majority of C-LECs' orders will require coordinated and timely installation of interim number portability and other purchased services and removal of service ("cut-overs") of existing end users. The provisioning intervals will be consistent with current SNET intervals for coordinated cut-overs. The repair intervals for unbundled network elements will fall within the range of current SNET "local exchange services" intervals.

b. The provisioning and repair intervals for resale of local service will fall within the range of current SNET "local exchange services" intervals.

2. The provisioning and repair intervals for interconnected trunks will fall within the range of the current SNET Interexchange Carrier ordering guidelines.

D. Network Outages and Trouble Reporting

1. Repair requests from local service providers will be handled in a professional and expeditious manner between parties. The C-LEC repair request will be manually delivered to SNET (e.g. via telephone call) initially. Local service providers are committed to explore electronic information exchange for future exchange of repair requests. When the repair request is completed, the originating local service provider shall be notified in a similarly expeditious and professional manner.

2. Local service providers will provide notification of network outages to all affected providers as soon as practicable after the provider becomes aware of the network outage. All local service providers will receive the same level of detail and timing of such notification.

E. Coordinated Repair

1. With the resale and unbundling of the network there will be instances where more than one provider of local service will be responsible for repair of service. When a provider of local service receives a repair call from its customer, the provider will determine whether the trouble is in its network. If the trouble is not found in its network, the trouble will be referred to the other carrier involved in the service, who will either fix the trouble or determine that the trouble was not in its network and share that information with the originating provider.
2. Standard charges in the CT Access Tariff, Section 6.5, will apply to incorrectly routed repair requests.

F. Methods and Procedures Guide

1. SNET and the C-LECs will work cooperatively to create a methods and procedures guide for all unbundled network service elements and the resale of local service offerings.
2. SNET will distribute a guide no later than 30 days prior to the effective date of any new unbundled network service element or resale of local service offering.
3. The methods and procedures guide will be amended from time to time to reflect among other things technology changes, new service offerings and market conditions.

13. NUMBER PORTABILITY

A. Service Provider Interim Number Portability

1. Although a permanent number portability solution is preferred by the parties, SNET and the C-LECs agree to provide an interim solution until such time as a permanent solution can be implemented.
2. An interim number portability solution will include call forwarding solutions, and reassignment of a full NXX when an end user has a full NXX assigned to them and changes carriers. Other solutions that are functionally superior or more economically feasible, including the implementation and pricing of such solutions, can be negotiated.
3. Interim number portability will provide end users with the ability to change local service carriers without changing their telephone number.

4. If an end user changes its physical location after changing carriers the end user may retain its telephone number only if the new location is in the operational area of the end user's NXX. When a local service provider is assigned an NXX, that provider will define the operational area of that NXX.

5. C-LECs will assume responsibility for ensuring that all of their customers' relevant information is inputted into the E-911 database. SNET will not be liable for any C-LEC's negligence in inputting its customer information into the E-911 database and any other C-LEC's negligence that impairs the working of the E-911 database. SNET and the C-LECs will work cooperatively to ensure that the integrity of the E-911 database is maintained. In order to maintain the integrity of the E-911 database ANI substitution at the "ported to" number will not be implemented unless the C-LEC requests, via a service order, that SNET maintain the existing E-911 record.

6. SNET and the C-LECs will work cooperatively to overcome any of the shortcomings inherent in any interim number portability solution.

B. Long Term Number Portability

1. Long term number portability will require a database solution which will require the participation of all telecommunications providers.

2. SNET and the C-LECs agree to work cooperatively together as well as within appropriate industry forums to develop and implement a long term number portability solution. The tasks which must be completed in a cooperative manner may include:

- a. Establishment of a network architecture for number portability;
- b. Establishment of the features and functions of primary network elements;
- c. Determination of the functionalities and capabilities required in the access portion of the network;
- d. Assessment of the implications for the current SS7 network;
- e. Publication of a Network Operations Plan; and
- f. Negotiation of an implementation schedule.

3. Once the Department approves a long term number portability solution, SNET and the C-LECs will work cooperatively to implement that solution within a reasonable period of time.

4. SNET and the C-LECs agree to work cooperatively to address long term number portability funding issues.

14. BILL CLEARINGHOUSE

- A. All local service providers will exchange billing records required to bill their respective end users for calls (including but not limited to bill to third party, collect and 800) which are originated and terminated within Connecticut. Records will be exchanged using electronic transfer (currently Network Data Mover) or magnetic tape and standard EMR/EMI format.
- B. Meet Point Billing - Standard Ordering and Billing Forum ("OBF") Guidelines will apply to the transfer of call records for calls that use one party's network without either originating or terminating on that provider's network. SNET will implement the "multiple bill/multiple tariff" and "aggregate by call type" options of the OBF standard.
- C. SNET and the C-LECs recognize that as C-LECs enter the local service market no one local service provider will have complete information on all customers. In order to accommodate interstate and intrastate toll PIC changes and provide end user billing information to Interexchange Carriers and Intrastate toll providers, it will be necessary for all local service providers to work cooperatively to assure these functions can be performed. SNET and the C-LECs agree to work together to resolve this issue.

15. DEFINITIONS

Exhibit 1 contains a glossary of terms contained herein. The parties recognize that these definitions may change over time and may be superseded by any tariff filing.

16. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

The parties agree that the provisions set forth herein represent the entire agreement of the parties at the time of execution hereof on the subjects of unbundling and resale as specifically set forth herein. Nothing herein shall be construed to prejudice or prejudice the position of any party in continuing negotiations or in limiting the subjects to be addressed in testimony in any agency proceeding involving any unbundling and resale issues not explicitly stipulated herein.

17. NON-SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Stipulation is rejected or modified by the Department this Stipulation shall be null and void.

18. TERM

Any party has a right to petition the Department at any time to modify any term of this Stipulation based on changes in technology, market conditions and competition.

Glossary

1. Additional Listing As defined by SNET's General Exchange Tariff, Tariffs Part II, Section 4, Sheets 2-4A, Paragraphs D-F.
2. ANI Automatic Number Identification; the number transmitted through the network to identify the calling party.
3. C-LEC Certified Local Exchange Carrier; a telecommunications company certified by the Department of Public Utility Control, pursuant to Section 16-247g of the General Statutes of Connecticut, to provide local exchange services in the State of Connecticut in accordance with the provisions in Docket No. 94-07-04. Wherever the term C-LEC appears it is the intent of the parties to include facilities-based providers and resellers unless otherwise expressly stated.
4. Call Gapping A network management tool which allows a limited percentage of calls to be completed into the network for a particular terminating number.
5. Crossconnect Termination An intra-building DS1, DS3, or 2 wire channel from the customer's Point of Termination (POT) to the SNET DSX-1 panel, DSX-3 panel, or main distribution frame (MDF) and is provided out of the Expanded Interconnection section of the Access Tariff.
6. DS-1 A digital signal rate of 1.544 Mbps (Mega Bit Per Second).
7. DS-3 A digital signal rate of 44.736 Mbps.
8. DSX-1 A crossconnect bay/panel used for the termination of equipment and facilities operating at the DS-1 digital rate.
9. DSX-3 A crossconnect bay/panel used for the termination of equipment and facilities operating at the DS-3 digital rate.
10. EMR Exchange Message Record; the standard used for exchange of telecommunications message information among local exchange companies and C-LECs for billable, non-billable, sample, settlement and study data.
11. EMI Exchange Message Interface; the standard used for the

exchange of telecommunications message information between local exchange carriers and interexchange carriers. Data is provided between companies via unique record layouts that contain customer billing information, account summary and tracking analysis.

12. ISDN Integrated Services Digital Network; a switched network providing end to end digital connectivity for the simultaneous transmission of voice and data. Basic Rate Interface-ISDN (BRI-ISDN) provides for digital transmission of two 64 Kbps bearer channels and one 16 Kbps data channel (2B+D).
13. Foreign Listing As defined by SNET's General Exchange Tariff, Tariffs Part II, Section 4, Sheet 5, Paragraph I.
14. IVR Interactive Voice Response; a generic term for transaction systems that allow the use of tone dialing to interact with a computer.
15. Line Side A central office switch connection that has been programmed to treat the circuit as a local line connected to a telephone. Line side connections offer only those transmission and signaling features appropriate for a connection between a central office and an ordinary telephone.
16. Loop A transmission path between the Minimum Point Of Presence (MPOP) at an end user location and the Main Distribution Frame (MDF) or Digital Crossconnect Bay (DSX-1) of the SNET designated serving wire center.
17. Loop-2 wire 2 wire voice grade which will support analog transmission of 300-3000 Hz, repeat loop start or ground start seizure and disconnect in one direction (towards the wire center), and repeat ringing in the other direction (towards the end user). This loop is commonly used for local dial tone service.
 analog voice
 grade
18. Loop-2 wire 2 wire ISDN digital grade which will support digital transmission of two 64 Kbps bearer channels and one 16 Kbps data channel. This is a 2B+D basic rate Integrated Service Digital Network (BRI-ISDN) type of loop which will meet national ISDN standards.
 digital grade
 (BRI-ISDN)
19. Loop-4 wire 4 wire DS-1 digital grade which will support full duplex transmission of isochronous serial data at 1.544 Mbps.
 DS-1 digital

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|-----|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | grade | This is a T-1/DS1 type of loop and provides the equivalent of 24 voice grade/DS0 channels. |
| 20. | MDF | Main Distributing Frame ; the primary termination point for the outside plant (loop) and the line side of the switch (port) for the interconnection of elements to provide service. |
| 21. | MPOP | Minimum Point Of Presence ; the interface point at the end user location. |
| 22. | Multiplexing | Multiplexing is the process of converting and aggregating signal levels. DS3 to DS1 multiplexing provides an arrangement that converts a DS3 signal to or from 28 DS1 signals. DS1 to Voice Grade/ISDN multiplexing provides an arrangement that converts a DS1 signal to or from 24 Voice Grade signals, or 8 BRI-ISDN signals. |
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1. Network Data File Transfer Protocol for sending/receiving data files.
Mover
 2. On-line transfer The transferring of an incoming call to another telephone number without the call being disconnected
 3. Port The port is the point of interface/access connection to the SNET public switched network. This may be a switch line side interface or switch trunk side interface
 4. Port-2 wire A two wire, analog, POTS type line side switch connection that
analog line side provides for residential and business type services
 5. Port-2 wire A two wire, analog, Direct Inward Dialing (DID) trunk side
analog trunk side switch connection that provides for incoming trunk type services
 6. Port-2 wire ISDN A two wire, digital, Basic Rate Interface (BRI) line side
line side connection that provides for ISDN services
 7. Port-4 wire DS-1 A four wire, digital, port side connection which provides for the
trunk side equivalent of 24 analog DID trunk side ports
 8. POTS **Plain Old Telephone Service**; basic telephone service for the transmission of human speech
 9. Primary Listing As defined by SNET's General Exchange Tariff, Tariffs Part II, Section 4, Sheets 1A-2, Paragraph C.

10. Reference Calls of Refers to a process in which calls are routed to an announcement which states the new telephone number of an end user.
11. Reseller A C-LEC who purchases SNET's resale local service offering for the purpose of reselling the service to its own end user customers.
1. Trunk Side A central office switch connection that is capable of, and has been programmed to treat the circuit as interconnecting to another central office. Trunk side connections offer those transmission and signaling features appropriate for the connection of central offices (or equivalent switching entity)
2. Vertical Features Vertical Features include:
- Automatic Call Back
 - Automatic Recall
 - Call Forwarding Busy Line/Don't Answer
 - Call Forwarding Don't Answer
 - Call Forwarding Variable
 - Call Forwarding - Busy Line
 - Call Trace
 - Call Waiting
 - Calling Number Delivery Blocking Per Call
 - Calling Number Delivery Blocking Per Line
 - Cancel Call Waiting
 - Distinctive Ringing/Call Waiting
 - Incoming Call Line Identification Delivery
 - Multiline Hunting (line side and trunk side)
 - Selective Call Forward
 - Selective Call Rejection
 - Speed Calling
 - Three Way Calling/Call Transfer